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SECURITY SHAKE-UP EXPECTED IN BONN AFTER DEFECTION

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BONN, Aug. 24 — A significant shake-up of West Germany's intelligence operations appears imminent after the announced defection to East Germany of a senior counter-intelligence officer, well-placed Government officials said today.

The defection of the officer, Hans Joachim Tiedge, who had been in charge of West Germany's operations against East German agents, was reported Friday. It is being appraised by intelligence experts as a serious blow to West Germany's anti-espionage capacities.

Urgent Meetings Held

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann rushed back from a Mediterranean holiday after East Germany announced the defection. He held urgent meetings in Bonn to coordinate efforts to rescue possibly endangered West German agents in Eastern Europe and to assess the overall damage.

"The necessary damage-limitation measures have been taken," declared Mr. Zimmermann. He insisted there was no reason for panic.

Two newspapers said officials were trying to arrange the return of undercover agents in East Germany.

Bild, a Hamburg daily, quoting sources in Bonn, said two important West German agents in East Germany had fled to West Berlin because Mr. Tiedge was about to expose them. The Express newspaper of Cologne said West German intelligence had begun pulling agents out of East Germany in case Mr. Tiedge identified them.

Officials said pressure was building on Heribert Hellenbroich, who until the beginning of this month had been president of the Cologne-based counter-

intelligence agency, to give up his new post as head of the Federal Intelligence Service outside Munich.

As head of the counterintelligence body, officially known as the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Mr. Hellenbroich had tolerated Mr. Tiedge's unruly behavior, including public drunkenness, fits of depression, enormous debts and family problems. The two joined the agency together in 1966 and were friends.

The Cologne agency's new director, Ludwig-Holger Pfahls, reportedly took a less indulgent view of Mr. Tiedge's personal problems and rejected a request for a promotion.

According to several officials, the changeover at the head of the counter-intelligence agency on Aug. 1 may have provoked Mr. Tiedge to tip off three suspected East German agents — two Bonn secretaries and a West German Army employee — to flee the country. He then apparently followed them to East Berlin.

A Cologne newspaper, the Kölnische Rundschau, reported today that Mr. Tiedge had taken a list of 160 West German intelligence contacts operating in the two Germanys. Another newspaper, the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, said the 48-year-old official had fled with a woman employee of the agency. The accounts could not be confirmed.

Intelligence experts said it was unlikely that Mr. Tiedge would be able to betray American operatives or other allied agents in Eastern Europe since his responsibilities involved spy-catching in West Germany. In West Germany, such counterespionage work is intentionally separated, physically and institutionally, from active intelligence-gathering by the Federal Intelligence Service.

Debts of Almost \$100,000

Confusion persisted over whether Mr. Tiedge was a long-term "mole" planted by East German intelligence or someone whose personal difficulties had provoked an abrupt decision to defect. It was disclosed today that he was almost \$100,000 in debt; part of his salary had been withheld to cover an unpaid tax for keeping a dog, and he had lost his driver's license.

The head of the Hamburg counter-intelligence office, Christian Lochte, told a radio station that he doubted that Mr. Tiedge was a longtime East German agent since in 1981 he significantly helped an operation that led to the capture of a spy for the Soviet Union.

But in an interview, Karl Wilhelm Fricke, an authority on the East German secret services, said he feared that the defector had been cooperating with the Communists for some time. Mr. Fricke said that since Mr. Tiedge took charge of operations against East German spies three years ago, arrests had decreased considerably.

"He may have sabotaged the thing," said Mr. Fricke.

Mr. Tiedge's departmental responsibilities in the so-called Section IV made him one of the agency's most important figures, since the Warsaw Pact's espionage effort in West Germany is conducted mostly by East German agents, who can function easily here.

Political Reaction in Bonn

The scandal has drawn predictable political reaction. Hans-Jochen Vogel, parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, said the country's intelligence services had been made to look like "total and complete fools."

"This is the most serious blow to the security of the Federal Republic since 1949," said Mr. Vogel, referring to the year West Germany was founded.

Mr. Vogel, who heads Parliament's intelligence subcommittee, promised "a tough debate" on the affair.

While Interior Minister Zimmermann — a protégé of the Bavarian conservative leader, Franz Josef Strauss — has direct authority over the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, overall political responsibility for security matters lies with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Kohl's designated coordinator for intelligence matters is Waldemar Schreckenberger, a childhood friend who was removed in November as head of the chancellery staff after widespread complaints about his organizational abilities. Mr. Schreckenberger, like Mr. Kohl, seems likely to face heavy criticism from the opposition.

The small Free Democratic Party, the partner of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats in the governing coalition, may find it difficult to resist sniping at Mr. Zimmermann in light of the frosty relations between Mr. Strauss's followers and the Free Democrats. Burkhard Hirsch, a Free Democratic spokesman, pointedly observed that Mr. Tiedge should have been removed from his post as a security risk.

The Free Democrats are also anxious to clear their chairman, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, whose longtime secretary is one of the three suspected East German agents who have disappeared in the last three weeks.

East German newspapers and television today highlighted Mr. Tiedge's defection, but the tone of other commentaries suggested that the Communist authorities sought to avoid poisoning relations with West Germany.